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Organizational matters

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I. Organizational matters

Duration of the session

1. Owing to the tragic events that occurred in New York on 11 September 2001, the second regular session of the Executive Board of UNDP and UNFPA was reduced from 5 to 3 days.

Executive Board work plan for 2002

2. The Executive Board approved the agenda and work plan for the session.

3. The Executive Board approved the list of items to be taken up by the Executive Board in the year 2002 (DP/2001/CRP.16).

4. The Executive Board also agreed to its schedule of work for 2002: first regular session, 28 January to 8 February; annual session, 17 to 28 June (Geneva); second regular session, 23 to 27 September 2002.

Rationalization of documentation and streamlining of working methods of the Executive Board

5. The Director, Bureau for Resources and Strategic Partnerships (BRSP), introduced document DP/2001/CRP.17-DP/FPA/2001/CRP.2 on rationalization of documentation and streamlining of working methods of the Executive Board, which had been prepared jointly by UNDP and UNFPA.

6. Regarding the volume of documentation, the Director noted that UNDP and UNFPA were proposing to reduce the volume of documentation by 50 per cent. On the issue of presentation, he suggested that a more disciplined and tighter approach could be found so that it would be easier to grasp the main components of the documents. With regard to the working methods, he suggested that the Executive Board might wish to continue to explore ways of improving its working methods. He emphasized that the effort would be undertaken within the existing frameworks and principles. He stressed that it was the Board that should decide on such matters and give guidance to the secretariat.

7. The Chief of the UNFPA Executive Board Branch concurred with the remarks made by the Director of BRSP. He added that the purpose of the conference room paper was to build up on decision 96/45 which had already helped improve significantly the working methods, including matters relating to documentation. However, issues relating to documentation had remained problematic. He therefore advised that the time had come to review the process in order to serve the Board better and reduce the demand on the United Nations conference services.

8. A number of delegations commended UNDP and UNFPA for the quality of the paper and the introductory statements. They concurred that the points raised merited serious attention.

9. Regarding documentation, there was a consensus that the volume should be drastically reduced without sacrificing quality. Documents of the Executive Board should be distributed to the missions in all United Nations official languages within the six-week deadline in accordance with General Assembly legislation. Two delegations urged that the documents be prepared in simpler language, with few abbreviations and acronyms. One delegation observed that there had been a proliferation of conference room papers. He regretted that, decisions were increasingly being taken on the basis of those papers, which were not official documents. He added that in exceptional circumstances the Board could take decisions based on a text in the English language only. He regretted that that had now become the rule rather than the exception. He urged that measures be taken to avoid those practices.

10. There was also general agreement that the working methods of the Executive Board needed to be improved within the existing frameworks and principles. In view of the importance attached to the subject, some delegations suggested that consultations should continue within and among groups. One delegation suggested that the secretariat compile the recommendations arising from those consultations into a report for the consideration of the Executive Board in 2002.

11. One representative stated that his delegation would be willing to support the secretariat, upon request, in implementing some of the recommendations from members of the Board.

12. The Director, BRSP, thanked delegations for their constructive comments and suggestions. He concurred that what was required was to continue the discussion; the secretariat would continue to consult with members of the Executive Board in the months ahead.

13. The Executive Board took note of the proposals on rationalization of documentation and streamlining of working methods of the Executive Board (DP/2001/CRP.17-DP/FPA/2001/CRP.2) with comments.

UNDP segment

II. Financial, budgetary and administrative matters

UNDP budget estimates for the biennium 2002-2003

14. The Administrator introduced his report on biennial budget estimates for 2002-2003 (DP/2001/21). He began by providing an update on developments since the annual session 2001. Particularly noteworthy was the United Nations special session on HIV/AIDS, in which UNDP had played an active role and continued to support the drive by the Secretary-General to mobilize resources and public support. He reported on the successful launching of the Human Development Report 2001: Making new technologies work for human development. The Government of Mexico had hosted the launching, which had received extensive media coverage.

15. The Administrator reported on his briefing to the Economic and Social Council at its regular session in Geneva and on the G-8 summit meeting in Genoa on information and communications technology for development. He had also met with UNDP resident representatives in the Latin American and Caribbean region and had attended the Post-ministerial Conference between the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its Dialogue Partners in Viet Nam, the Tenth Meeting of the Inter-governmental Follow-up and Coordination Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries (IFCC-X) sponsored by the Group of 77 in the Islamic Republic of Iran, the World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and had co-chaired the UNDP global staff meeting from South Africa on 30 August 2001. The Administrator had stressed at the global staff meeting that choosing South Africa as host country for the event highlighted the importance which UNDP attached to country offices in its work. He observed that his recent field visits proved to him that UNDP had turned the corner, confirmed his faith in the principle of national execution and demonstrated the remarkable strength of UNDP in capacity-building activities. Examples of extraordinary partnerships, real faith and trust of programme countries in UNDP also helped to form this view.

16. In speaking of the implementation of his Business Plans, 2000-2003, the Administrator reported that 80 country offices had already been re-profiled. The re-profiling exercise would serve the new needs of capacity-building and policy dialogue in programme countries and would reduce administrative costs by an average of 15 per cent, thereby respecting the no-growth targets of the new budget for the biennium. The exercise was led by UNDP and managed with the assistance of a few consultants. These efforts had already achieved greater focus and efficiency at the country level. He also reported that staff numbers at headquarters had been reduced by 18 per cent – i.e., by 212 staff members out of a total of 948. Owing to the urgent need to build some modest capacity in areas of growing importance – such as HIV/AIDS, information and communication technology for development, emergency response and the UNDP internal information management system – the net reductions at the end of 2001 would be around 22 and not 25 per cent, as originally planned. Further staff reductions were projected for the following 6 to 12 months in 2002 in accordance with the goal to reduce staff by 25 per cent from the figure for 2000, when the reform exercise had begun.

17. The Administrator reported that the simplification exercise had made clear progress in positioning results at the centre of UNDP business by interconnecting programme, management and performance assessment instruments. For that purpose, country offices would use a single results-based management system to plan, monitor and report on most aspects of their work. By the end of 2001, country offices would be using a leaner strategic results framework (SRF) and a simpler country cooperation framework (CCF), aligned to the SRF and United Nations programming instruments. The scorecard would become the sole management tool, with a simplified assessment instrument to ensure alignment between results and individual staff performance. The simplification initiative would be complemented by a renewed emphasis on business re-engineering to improve the efficiency of country offices. Improved business processes would drive the next generation of UNDP information technology systems and further the United Nations harmonization agenda. The Administrator stressed that UNDP would continue to promote national execution as the preferred programme execution modality.

18. The new assessment centre would administer the selection of resident coordinators and resident representatives, the Administrator observed, by identifying candidates with the right profile to lead United Nations reform and country teams in an increasingly complex environment. He expressed gratitude to those Governments that had provided their financial support to the assessment exercise.

19. The Administrator reported that the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) had only just completed its review of the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). The Secretary-General and the Management Coordination Committee (MCC) intended to review the report shortly and consultations with the Executive Board would be undertaken after the review had been completed.

20. The Administrator stated that the strategy of the budget was to align resources with the goals and priorities of the Business Plans. The tight financial situation made preparing a reduced, re-prioritized strategic budget a necessity. Resources had been allocated to support a strong vision of a new UNDP. Savings from additional reductions would be invested in human resources, notably staff training and security, HIV/AIDS, the simplification exercise and information technology for development. The new vision for UNDP required the combination of a range of services that drew upon capacities provided through both the support budget and programme resources. Since UNDP capacity-building and advisory services were people-based development activities, the organization needed to review how resources were perceived and distributed between programme and support budgets. He informed the Executive Board that UNDP would provide more details during the Board review of successor arrangements in 2002.

21. The Administrator observed that the eight-year decline in regular resources had been reversed and contributions were projected to increase by 5.6 per cent, or $36 million, in 2001 as compared to a total of $634 million (net) in 2000. Multi-year funding framework (MYFF) targets for 2002 and 2003 had nevertheless been revised downward to reflect the more realistic projections of $800 and $900 million, respectively. He noted that owing to predictable payments and adherence to fixed payment schedules by some donors in 2001, UNDP had replenished the operational reserve and was back on the right track. He also reported that donor co-financing (non-core) had continued to rise, accounting to about 30 per cent of overall income in 2000. In compliance with the Ministerial Meeting and the second regular session

of the Board in 2000, UNDP had introduced a new budget that was more aligned and synergistic with the changing resource environment. The budget presented two distinct types of income aside from the regular resources. The first, third-party co-financing, was similar to regular resources in that it was used for development priorities outside the contributor country. The second, programme country cost-sharing, financed projects in the contributor country. In the new budget document, regular resources and third-party co-financing were presented as a distinct donor category of funding, separate from local resources provided by programme countries. The total income projected for 2002-2003 was $4.9 billion, comprising $3 billion in total donor resources and $1.9 billion in local resources. Of these resources, 83 per cent would go to programme activities and the balance of 17 per cent to support budget activities. Of the 17 per cent for the support budget, 6 per cent was allocated to the operational activities of the United Nations.

22. The Administrator underscored that the new net budget of $502.6 million for 2001-2002 was $15.7 million less than that approved for 2000-2001. This included both a net volume reduction of $43.1 million and cost increases, due largely to inflation ($24.6 million). UNDP had arrived at these figures through a $70.5 million resource reduction at headquarters and country offices, increasing institutional support in areas such as security and competency assessment by $11 million, and earmarking priority areas, mainly in country offices, by $15.7 million. The proposals also reflected more realistic income estimates.

23. The Administrator also introduced budget proposals for the United Nations Volunteers (UNV), the Inter-Agency Procurement Services Office (IAPSO), the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). He noted with regard to UNIFEM that the budget had been aligned with its increasing resource base, programme management and strategic-results orientation. Programme support costs reflected strategic staff changes that would enable UNIFEM to improve its technical cooperation and services to gender equality programmes in countries collaborating with other United Nations organizations.

General comments on the report of the Administrator

24. Delegations commended the Administrator for his excellent introductory statement and the high quality of the reports. They noted that the biennial budget estimates for 2002-2003 were balanced, realistic and strategic. Many delegations regretted that contributions to regular resources remained inadequate and depended on few donors. They stressed that regular resources remained the lifeblood of the organization and urged complementing – without substituting – them with funds from other sources. Accordingly, they welcomed the reversed trend in regular resources, which had declined over the previous eight years, although the level remained below the original MYFF targets. This turnaround nevertheless reflected political support to UNDP priorities and acknowledgement of the results achieved in the context of the Business Plans. Delegations stressed the need for more regular resources to maintain a global UNDP presence, based on the principles of neutrality and multilateralism. Some speakers noted that the projected increase of $800 million was optimistic while one delegation cautioned that a lower-than-projected amount was possible. Other speakers indicated the intention of their Governments to

maintain or increase the level of their contribution in 2002. To maintain a high level of contributions, some delegations stressed the importance of burden-sharing.

25. Many delegations appreciated UNDP efforts to contain the overall budget while expressing concern over the declining resource allocation for development activities in low-income countries, especially in Africa. They urged the Administrator to consider a reduced cut in the support budget for the least developed countries (LDCs) while maintaining a critical mass in those countries. Such action would respect the development needs of LDCs as expressed in the action plan at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries. Two delegations underlined the need to consider the specific circumstances in countries with economies in transition before making budget reductions.

26. Several speakers encouraged the approach of UNDP towards mobilizing resources from other sources and in diversifying the resource base. Several delegations noted that LDCs had not yet received a fair share of those resources. One speaker inquired about the prospects of mobilizing non-core resources for Africa. Many delegations, citing the comments by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Matters (ACABQ), emphasized that support costs should accurately reflect the full costs involved in providing services to other resources. Some delegations welcomed the proposed approach to increasing cost recovery while another acknowledged that support costs in the context of other resources should contribute a "fair share" but also remain competitive.

27. One delegation observed that the overall support-cost ratio remained relatively high at 21.9 per cent. Another sought information about a comparable ratio for other United Nations organizations. Citing comments by ACABQ, one delegation did not favour the proposal to transfer the budget component for 27 economist posts to programme funding.

28. Some speakers endorsed the re-profiling exercise at the country office level designed to achieve higher efficiency and better quality of services. One speaker advised that the task should be undertaken in consultation with the programme country Government.

29. Many speakers supported the additional investments in learning, HIV/AIDS, staff security, the assessment process for resident coordinators, simplification exercises and information technology for development. Several delegations advised that UNDP should coordinate its work with the activities of the United Nations Task Force on Information and Communication Technology for Development.

30. Several delegations emphasized the role of the resident coordinator system in the mandate of UNDP, including the Development Group Office (DGO). One delegation encouraged UNDP to intensify its efforts to establish United Nations houses as part of streamlining activities within the United Nations system. Two delegations supported the initiative by UNDP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to create a joint office under one chief executive who would serve simultaneously as resident coordinator and representative of participating organizations.

31. Some delegations supported the focus of UNDP on crisis and post-conflict situations through the Emergency Response Division (ERD). The organization should, however, adhere to its mandate in this area. Another delegation advised that UNDP should enhance the role of technical cooperation among developing countries

(TCDC) in that area. Another added that TCDC needed more resources to do its work properly.

32. Some delegations acknowledged the achievements of UNIFEM. Two delegations, however, expressed concern about the increased support budget and staffing levels at headquarters. They warned that UNIFEM should not become another specialized agency with all corresponding support functions.

33. Some delegations praised the high quality of performance of the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) in decentralization activities and in the micro-finance sectors.

34. Some delegations supported a more realistic projection of government contributions to local office costs (GLOC). One delegation, however, requested that in order to show government contributions from programme countries, future budget submissions should include a break down of contributions to local office costs.

35. In seeking ways to minimize duplication, some delegations urged UNDP and the World Bank to coordinate their efforts further in light of their comparative advantages.

Response of the Administrator

36. The Administrator thanked members of the Executive Board for their constructive comments on the biennial budget estimates for 2002-2003 and donor Governments for their generous contributions to UNDP regular and non-core resources. He hoped that donors would emulate those that had increased their contributions with the aim of mobilizing adequate resources so that UNDP could carry out its mandate adequately.

37. The Administrator welcomed the debate on cost recovery. He clarified how regular resources financed the central functions of UNDP, including the resident coordinator role – which, he said, should not be considered when determining the support cost ratio for regular resources. Other resources contributed significantly to the organization at large, particularly in countries with high volumes of other resources, such as Brazil.

38. In addressing the declining allocation of resources for low-income countries, especially in Africa, the Administrator explained that the distribution of regular programme resources was subject to an objective formula agreed to by the Executive Board. Only higher overall contributions to regular resources would make more resources available to low-income countries. He concurred that additional funds from other sources were needed for Africa; a number of measures were being taken in that regard. He added that resource mobilization had been built into management performance plans for the region, as agreed at the regional cluster meeting. Successful resource mobilization strategies from other regions, in particular Latin America, were being applied to the Africa region, for which UNDP would ensure that an adequate share of thematic trust funds would be made available.

39. The Administrator explained that staff reductions in Africa had been staggered to avoid serious disruption in country office operations. He reported that country offices had on average only two international staff members, owing to previous reductions having focused on them. To preserve the principle of

universality in staffing, the number of international staff members could not be reduced much further. Current proposed reductions had significantly affected national staff as a result.

40. The Administrator clarified that the United Nations Task Force on Information Communication Technology served as a forum to facilitate public- and private-sector interactions and to mobilize resources for information and communication technology. As the Task Force had consequently not been involved in operational aspects, there had been no overlapping on policy issues with UNDP. The Administrator, however, observed that a strong partnership existed between UNDP and the Task Force.

41. The Administrator noted that UNDP was working well with international financial institutions, in particular the World Bank. He concurred that a need to refine the respective roles of the World Bank and UNDP was needed. He called on Executive Board members to support a strategic distribution of labour between the two organizations through their respective legislative bodies.

42. The Administrator stated that UNIFEM budget proposals were appropriate in light of the organization's workload, which had increased over time; commensurate managerial adjustments were therefore necessary. He assured the Executive Board that UNIFEM would not become a specialized agency.

43. The Administrator stressed that UNDP supported the vital role of TCDC. He concurred that additional financial resources were needed and accordingly underscored the urgent need to mobilize resources for that purpose.

44. The Administrator agreed that the increased capacities of ERD would be fully funded through non-core resources, adding that UNDP operations in the area will be fully consistent with its mandate.

45. The Executive Board took note of the report on the annual review of the financial situation 2000 for UNDP (DP/2001/22 and Add.1).

46. The Executive Board took note of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on UNDP budget estimates for 2002-2003 (DP/2001/24).

47. The Executive Board took note of the information on United Nations technical cooperation expenditure, 2000 (DP/2001/30 and Add.1).

48. The Executive Board took note of the amendment to the UNDP financial rules (DP/2001/CRP.18).

49. The Executive Board took note of the report on the update on the multi-year funding framework and revised integrated resources framework (DP/2001/25).

50. The Executive Board adopted the following decision:

2001/13
UNDP budget estimates for the biennium 2002-2003

The Executive Board

A
Biennial budget

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Administrator on the biennial support budget estimates for the biennium 2002-2003, which is an integral part of the integrated resources framework of the multi-year funding framework as contained in document DP/2001/21;

2. *Also takes note* of the proposals of the Administrator on the financial framework and the related UNDP resource plan as contained in paragraphs 3 to 11 of document DP/2001/21;

3. *Further takes note* of the report of the Administrator on the improved performance by host-country Governments in meeting their contributions towards local office costs and encourages further improvement in this regard through all host-country Governments meeting their obligations;

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Administrator on the revised proportion of costs at the country-office level attributed to support of the operational activities of the United Nations system;

5. *Appreciates* the efforts of the Administrator to contain the overall budget; emphasizes the commitment of UNDP to least developed countries, and, taking into account the development needs of least developed countries as expressed in the Plan of Action adopted at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries; requests the Administrator to consider a reduced cut in the support budget for least developed countries;

6. *Takes note* of the proposals of the Administrator on human resources management as contained in paragraphs 101 to 103 of document DP/2001/21;

7. *Also takes note* of the proposals of the Administrator on information and communications technology as contained in paragraphs 104 to 109 of document DP/2001/21; and approves the request of the Administrator to set aside $11.4 million as a transitional reserve by a charge against the general balance of resources that could be offset by savings in the current budget;

8. *Further takes note* of the proposal of the Administrator on after-service health insurance as contained in paragraphs 116 to 118 of document DP/2001/21;

9. *Takes note* of the report of the proposal of the Administrator on UNDP provision for security of staff as contained in paragraph 119 to 124 of document DP/2001/21;

10. *Approves* gross appropriations in the amount of $566,889,700 for the purposes indicated below and resolves that the income estimates of $64,327,000

should be used to offset the gross appropriations, resulting in estimated net appropriations of $502,562,700;

11. *Authorizes* the Administrator to redeploy resources between appropriations lines up to a maximum of five per cent of the appropriation line to which the resources are redeployed.

2002-2003 biennial support budget

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Programme support	
Country office	273 781.1
Headquarters	62 356.0
Subtotal	**336 137.1**
Management and administration	116 457.7
Support to the operational activities of the United Nations	
Country offices	81 778.8
United Nations Development Group Office	2 700.9
Inter-Agency Procurement Services Office	1 112.7
United Nations Volunteers	28 702.4
Subtotal	**114 294.8**
Total gross appropriations	566 889.7
Less estimated income	64 327.0
Estimated net appropriations	**502 562.7**

B
Funds

12. *Takes note* of the report of the Administrator on the biennial budget estimates for the biennium 2002-2003 for the United Nations Capital Development Fund and the United Nations Development Fund for Women as contained in document DP/2001/21;

13. *Approves* gross appropriations for each of the funds as follows:

2002-2003 biennial support budget

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	UNCDF	*UNIFEM*
Total appropriations	13 658.5	12 337.5

14. *Takes note* of the proposal by the Executive Director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women in paragraph 138 of document DP/2001/21 and requests that the Executive Director continue to ensure that all matters relating to staffing levels and grading will fully support the approved objectives set out in the Strategy and Business Plan, 2000-2003, and be proportionate with available financial resources.

14 September 2001

Trust funds for energy and environment for sustainable development

51. The Administrator officially launched the thematic trust funds for energy and the environment (TTFs) on 10 September 2001 at the second regular session of the Executive Board. The Administrator noted that the new trust funds underscored the centrality of energy services and environmental conservation in global efforts to reduce poverty. He also observed that energy and the environment were among the organization's core development priorities. The new trust funds would complement existing global efforts by providing a window for the donor community to address local environment and energy needs that were not currently eligible for financing from other sources. The financial target for each of the new trust funds was $60 million over a period of three years. The Global Environment Facility and the Montreal Protocol could be expected to remain significant sources of programme funding to address global environment issues within UNDP country operations.

52. The thematic trust fund for the environment would boost UNDP efforts in helping countries establish effective policies and institutions that both protect the environment and reduce poverty. UNDP would focus its support on integrating environmental management concerns into national development frameworks, strengthening local environmental governance and addressing global and regional environmental problems.

53. The thematic trust fund for energy for sustainable development would help countries produce and use energy in economically, socially and environmentally sustainable ways. The fund would focus on national policy frameworks, rural energy services, clean energy technologies and new financing mechanisms to support sustainable energy.

54. The thematic trust funds provided several types of support for country offices in that the service lines represented the priority areas of focus within energy and environment for UNDP as a whole. They identified initial programme areas and funding from trust fund resources. The Bureau for Development Policy in conjunction with regional bureaux would be developing criteria for prioritizing funding requests. The Administrator concluded by noting that the programme teams for energy and the environment were in the process of mobilizing non-core resources and defining the prioritization criteria. Country offices should expect the thematic trust funds to begin funding operations at the beginning of 2002, subject to the receipt of donor resources.

III. Multi-year funding framework

55. The Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau of Management (BOM), introduced the update on the multi-year funding framework (MYFF) and revised integrated resource framework (DP/2001/25). He observed that the integrated resource framework was presented to the Executive Board annually, as required in its decision 99/1. He noted further that the resource framework had been updated with figures for 2000 and revised projections for the remaining three years of the programming period. He reported that there had been a delay in the MYFF target for regular resources, but an increase in co-financing targets from donors of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). There had also been a leveling-off of programme country cost-sharing contributions. The Director reported that the integrated resource framework was fully aligned with the biennial budget submissions. He concluded by noting that most delegations had already commented on the income targets.

56. The Executive Board took note of the report on the update on the multi-year funding framework and revised integrated resource framework (DP/2001/25).

IV. Evaluation

57. The Board decided to postpone consideration of the item on evaluation to the first regular session 2002.

V. Country cooperation frameworks and related matters

58. The Associate Administrator noted that there were three sets of documents: country reviews, country cooperation frameworks (CCFs) and CCF extensions. He also mentioned the proposal for UNDP future assistance to Myanmar and the new regional cooperation framework for Asia. He observed that other CCFs would be submitted at the first regular session 2002.

59. He observed that the country reviews were independent assessments of UNDP performance at the country level. They provided lessons and an opportunity for UNDP and national authorities to gain experience from systemic and objective feedback. Twenty-two reviews had been completed in 1999, 51 in 2000 and by the end of August in 2001 more than 20 overall. The new CCFs had drawn lessons from these reviews.

60. As agreed by the Executive Board, 10 country reviews had been submitted to the Board in 2001, two from each region. The reviews had found that in general greater focus was being given to the enhancement of UNDP operations results. More attention, however, should be given to gender actions to combat the feminization of poverty and gender disaggregation to monitor activities in the area. With the consolidation of the UNDP results-based management system, country reviews would be discontinued in the new round of country programmes.

61. With reference to the new CCFs, the Associate Administrator observed that they embraced the vision of the new UNDP as approved in the Administrator's Business Plans, 2000-2003. They emphasized pro-poor impact through upstream advocacy and policy advice and focused on improving governance for poverty eradication while taking into consideration different national priorities and interests of other stakeholders. The common thrust, however, was centred on setting up systems, supporting institutions and promulgating policies that made a difference for underprivileged and vulnerable groups. Within that thrust, CCFs supported democratic and rights-driven reforms, including the promotion of transparency and accountability, decentralization and the strengthening of local governance, support to electoral systems and human rights.

62. Another new dimension to the CCFs was results orientation. To reflect the full breadth of result orientation and to link it more closely to the strategic results framework (SRF) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), some country offices had been encouraged to work with Governments in experimenting with the new CCF formats.

63. Other innovations included the introduction of a matrix that aligned the goals of the CCF with those of the multi-year funding framework (MYFF) and the SRF. Linkages were also provided to the United Nations harmonization process by organizing UNDP results around strategic areas. Documentation had been shortened partly by providing summaries and hyperlinks to web sites containing other relevant information.

64. The Associate Administrator noted that the subregional cooperation framework (SCF) for the countries of the Organization of the Eastern Caribbean States and Barbados (OECS) represented a shift from 10 individual CCFs to one subregional and more comprehensive cooperation framework. The SCF had been

developed in coordination with the OECS secretariat and the Government of Barbados.

65. The subregional framework had led to economies of scale for UNDP, thanks to having to prepare only one document instead of 10 and the focus on OECS development and regional programming strategy.

66. The Associate Administrator indicated that there were two types of CCF extensions: one-year extensions and second one-year extensions. The extensions were necessary to harmonize UNDP programming periods with those of other United Nations organizations or because of changes in government or other circumstances. Second extensions, which required Board approval, enabled authorities to prepare a thorough country review in view of prevailing conditions in a country.

67. The Associate Administrator concluded by stressing that the CCFs clearly indicated the changing focus of UNDP towards addressing the plight of the poor, moving upstream and concentrating on areas in which the organization had a comparative advantage while remaining demand and results driven. He assured Executive Board members that with more resources at its disposal UNDP would be able to do more.

68. The Executive Board took note of the following country review reports:

Country review report for Ghana	DP/CRR/GHA/1
Country review report for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	DP/CRR/DRK/1
Country review report for Egypt	DP/CRR/EGY/1
Country review report for the Republic of Moldova	DP/CRR/MOL/1
Country review report for Brazil	DP/CRR/BRA/1
Country review report for Guyana	DP/CRR/GUY/1

69. The Executive Board approved the following country cooperation frameworks:

Second country cooperation framework for Burkina Faso	DP/CCF/BKF/2
Second country cooperation framework for Burundi	DP/CCF/BDI/2
Second country cooperation framework for Chad	DP/CCF/CHD/2 and Corr.1 (F only)
Second country cooperation framework for Gambia	DP/CCF/GAM/2
Second country cooperation framework for Lesotho	DP/CCF/LES/2
Second country cooperation framework for Malawi	DP/CCF/MLW/2
Second country cooperation framework for Mozambique	DP/CCF/MOZ/2

Second country cooperation framework for Senegal	DP/CCF/SEN/2
Second country cooperation framework for Swaziland	DP/CCF/SWA/2
Second country cooperation framework for Togo	DP/CCF/TOG/2
Second country cooperation framework for the United Republic of Tanzania	DP/CCF/URT/2
Second country cooperation framework for Zambia	DP/CCF/ZAM/2
Second country cooperation framework for Bhutan	DP/CCF/BHU/2
Second country cooperation framework for China	DP/CCF/CPR/2
Second country cooperation framework for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	DP/CCF/DRK/2
Second country cooperation framework for Indonesia	DP/CCF/INS/2
Second country cooperation framework for Mongolia	DP/CCF/MON/2
Second country cooperation framework for Nepal	DP/CCF/NEP/2
Second country cooperation framework for Sri Lanka	DP/CCF/SRL/2
Second country cooperation framework for the Republic of Moldova	DP/CC/MOL/2
Second country cooperation framework for Brazil	DP/CCF/BRA/2
Second country cooperation framework for Chile	DP/CCF/CHI/2
Second country cooperation framework for Guatemala	DP/CCF/GUA/2
Second country cooperation framework for Peru	DP/CCF/PER/2
Second country cooperation framework for Uruguay	DP/CCF/URU/2

70. The Executive Board approved the first subregional cooperation for the Caribbean (DP/SCF/CAR/1).

71. The Executive Board approved the second extension of the first country cooperation framework for Argentina (DP/CCF/ARG/1/EXTENSION II)

72. The Executive Board took note of the following extensions of country cooperation frameworks:

First extension of the first country cooperation framework for Benin	DP/CCF/BEN/1/EXT.1
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for Comoros	DP/CCF/COI/1/EXT.1
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for Côte d'Ivoire	DP/CCF/IVC/1/EXT.1
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for Ghana	DP/CCF/GHA/1/EXT.1

First extension of the first country cooperation framework for Mauritania	DP/CCF/MAU/1/EXT.I
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for Fiji	DP/CCF/FIJ/1/EXT.I
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for the Federated States of Micronesia	DP/CCF/FSM/1/EXT.I
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for India	DP/CCF/IND/1/EXT.I
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for Kiribati	DP/CCF/KIR/1/EXT.I
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for the Marshall Islands	DP/CCF/MAS/1/EXT.I
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for Niue	DP/CCF/NIU/1/EXT.I
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for Palau	DP/CCF/PLU/1/EXT.I
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for Papua New Guinea	DP/CCF/PNG/1/EXT.I
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for Samoa	DP/CCF/SAM/1/EXT.I
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for the Solomon Islands	DP/CCF/SOI/1/EXT.I
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for Tonga	DP/CCF/TON/1/EXT.I
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for Tuvalu	DP/CCF/TUV/1/EXT.I
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for Vanuatu	DP/CCF/VAN/1/EXT.I

73. The Executive Board took note of the report on Nauru: earmarkings from the target for resource assignment from the core (DP/2001/31).

Regional cooperation framework for the Asia and Pacific region

74. The Assistant Administrator and Director, Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific, introduced the second regional cooperation framework for the Asia and Pacific region, 2002-2006 (DP/RCF/RAP/2). He observed that the programme, with a total budget of $130 million, had been prepared following extensive consultations and took into account economic, political, social and environmental trends in the region. It would support the provision of regional public goods, minimize cross-border externalities and promote regional advocacy and cooperation efforts.

75. The Director noted further that the programme would focus on democratic governance for human development, sustainable development, globalization and economic governance. He also provided details of different programme areas and their expected results and stressed that linkages had been established between the global, regional and country cooperation frameworks. He concluded by advising that, as part of regional ownership and increased participation of national partners, various regional initiatives under the second regional cooperation framework would be hosted by 12 to 13 countries in the region during that period.

76. The Executive Board approved the second regional cooperation framework for Asia and Pacific (DP/RCF/RAP/2).

Note by the Administrator on future assistance to Myanmar

77. The Resident Representative introduced the note by the Administrator on UNDP continued assistance to Myanmar (DP/2001/27).

78. He provided an overview of the proposals contained in the note, stressing that all had been formulated and would be implemented within the framework of the existing mandate governing UNDP activities in Myanmar. He further reported that the note had been prepared in consultation with the various stakeholders and beneficiaries, including key partners and civil society organizations. Overall, the Human Development Initiative (HDI) activities over the next phase would continue to expand the capacities of grass-roots communities to help them to meet their basic human needs better and to improve their economic and food-security prospects. Those activities would be implemented through a number of strategies and mechanisms so as to fully impact on participatory community decision-making and leadership and to further strengthen and expand the pool of qualified development partners in civil societies at the grass-roots level. There would be two major integrated community development projects with small-scale environmental conservation and protection components; a micro-finance project to provide small loans to rural communities and sustain micro-finance institutions at the community level; and an HIV/AIDS project that would seek to strengthen interventions carried out under previous HDI phases, including a blood safety programme and HIV/AIDS prevention and care. In addition, a nationwide household economic survey and comprehensive assessments in the agriculture and environment sectors would be undertaken.

79. The Resident Representative also reported that a programme framework to provide continued assistance to the residents of the Northern Rakhine State had been finalized and was ready for submission to donors. UNDP had been waiting since May 2001 for approval by the Government of the document entitled "Basic Needs Assistance Programme" (BNAP) for the Northern Rakhine State, where the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had been engaged since 1993 in the repatriation and resettlement of the returnees from Bangladesh. Meanwhile, with the support of UNDP, UNHCR was putting in place an interim contingency plan to ensure continued assistance to the Northern Rakhine State until the approval of the BNAP.

General comments on the note by the Administrator

80. Seven delegations commended the high quality of the note and thanked the Resident Representative for a clear and informative presentation and the excellent work in Myanmar. They noted the positive impact of HDI activities, which had been achieved at the grass-roots level under difficult circumstances. They expressed satisfaction that UNDP continued to follow closely the Governing Council and Executive Board decisions governing UNDP assistance to Myanmar and supported the need for continued assistance to the rural population in Myanmar within the framework of the existing mandate. One delegation confirmed that, based on the feedback received from its embassy in Yangon, the findings of the 2000 HDI Assessment Mission very appropriately reflected the marginal conditions of the majority of the population in the country and agreed that more could be done for the rural communities within the existing mandate.

81. Another delegation expressed the hope that the results achieved under HDI would support future economic adjustment efforts in finance and agriculture sectors. Those activities would enhance prospects for promoting dialogue within the country, as has been advocated by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General. With reference to paragraph 48 of the note, the delegation sought clarification about the projected resource allocation for the next phase of the HDI and what resources had been mobilized to date.

82. Some delegations called for a smooth transition with UNHCR and supported the implementation of the BNAP at the earliest possible date. They urged the international community to support the programme. They also suggested that UNDP should have a clear strategy for the returnees to avoid a humanitarian crisis at the completion of UNHCR activities in Northern Rakhine State. Some delegations expressed the importance of carrying out the operational activities of the United Nations system in a more coordinated manner. One delegation inquired about the Government's position vis-à-vis the BNAP.

83. One delegation urged UNDP to consider addressing the issues relating to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the country and to broaden its relationship with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to advance HDI activities further. One delegation expressed the hope that UNDP would be allowed to cooperate with the Government in order to resume full fledged country programming activities as soon as possible.

84. Some delegations stressed that UNDP should continue to inform the National League of Democracy of its project activities in the country.

UNDP response

85. The Resident Representative thanked delegations for their positive comments and guidance. On the allocation of resources for the next phase of the HDI, the Resident Representative reported that $20 million might be available from target for resource assignment from the core (TRAC) for the three-year period 2002-2004. To maintain the current momentum of HDI activities, approximately $50 million had been approved in accordance with Executive Board decision 98/14. Additional funds would be required to supplement TRAC resources to meet the needs of the target beneficiaries under the next

HDI phase. He expressed the hope that resources would be mobilized for a joint United Nations programme to address more broadly the HIV/AIDS issues in the country. To date, non-core funds had not yet been mobilized except for a small amount of cost-sharing by Japan under the HDI.

86. The Resident Representative observed that UNDP had established working arrangements with a number of international and national NGOs since the first phase of the HDI, especially in micro-finance and HIV/AIDS. Many of those arrangements were expected to continue, as appropriate, during the next HDI phase. With respect to IDPs, the Resident Representative advised that UNDP was not in a position to address the issue directly but would support the activities undertaken by other United Nations organizations that had the mandate to address the issue. He observed further that UNDP had been actively involved in preparations for the proposed International Labour Organization (ILO) Mission scheduled to start on 17 September 2001. It would be the first time that such a mission would discuss the issue of IDPs.

87. Regarding the BNAP, the Resident Representative advised that in relation to the information contained in paragraph 49 of the note, a programme framework had been finalized in collaboration with other United Nations organizations, in particular UNHCR, and submitted to the Government for approval in May 2001. A response was expected shortly. UNHCR was in the process of preparing a contingency plan for the Northern Rakhine State with the support of UNDP pending the approval of the BNAP, following which, a donor meeting would be organized.

88. The Assistant Administrator and Director of the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific (RBAP), thanked Executive Board members for their interventions and recognition of the work being done by UNDP in Myanmar within the framework of the existing mandate. He also thanked the Board for acknowledging the excellent work of the Resident Representative and colleagues in Myanmar.

89. The representative of Myanmar expressed his appreciation to the Administrator, the Assistant Administrator and Director, RBAP, and the UNDP Resident Representative in Myanmar for their contributions and the high quality of the note. He also expressed gratitude to Executive Board members for adopting the proposals for continued UNDP assistance to Myanmar. He stressed that uninterrupted development assistance to Myanmar would benefit people especially the most vulnerable and disadvantaged segments. He urged that, given the encouraging results from HDI activities to date, Board members consider in future deliberations approving a standard country cooperation framework for Myanmar. He emphasized that the Government was totally committed to the economic development of the country and was ready to cooperate with the donor community in supporting programmes to meet the needs of the people.

90. The Executive Board adopted the following decision:

2001/15
Assistance to Myanmar

The Executive Board

1. *Takes note* of the proposals presented in chapter III of document DP/2001/27 for future assistance to Myanmar;

2. *Approves* continued funding of UNDP project activities for Myanmar from target for resource assignment from the core funding (approximately $22 million) in the sectors previously outlined in Governing Council decision 93/21, and confirmed in Executive Board decisions 96/1 and 98/14 for the three-year programme-planning period (January 2002 to December 2004);

3. *Authorizes* the Administrator to approve, on a project-by-project basis, HDI project extensions up to $50 million in the event that additional funding becomes available from non-core resources as mentioned in chapter IV of document DP/2001/27;

4. *Also authorizes* the Administrator to mobilize non-core resources in order to supplement limited core resources for HDI activities proposed for the programme-planning period (2002-2004) to be implemented in accordance with the guidelines set out in Governing Council decision 93/21 and Executive Board decisions 96/1 and 98/14.

14 September 2001

VI. UNOPS: Financial, budgetary and administrative matters

91. The Executive Director of the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) introduced the report on the revised budget estimates for the biennium 2000-2001, the budget estimates for the biennium 2002-2003 and the level of the operational reserve (DP/2001/28 and Add. 1) and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) thereon (DP/2001/29).

92. After associating himself with previous speakers who had expressed sympathy and solidarity with the families of the victims of the events unfolding in the United States, he delivered a condensed statement in view of the exceptional circumstances and of the revised timeframe for the meeting. He stated that programme expenditure in 2000 was lower than anticipated largely because of circumstances beyond the control of UNOPS, a conclusion supported by independent experts from the accounting firm KPMG and by the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) and that the revised budget for the biennium 2000-2001 ($110.5 million) was lower than the amount originally approved. Realistic budgeting had necessitated a reduction in the project delivery target for 2001 to $616 million, with related reductions in income and budget, as a result of uncertainty about the status of UNOPS vis-à-vis UNDP (ACABQ shared the Executive Director's concerns about the negative impact on UNOPS operations of prolonged deliberations on its future status). However, UNOPS had totally compensated for the decline in UNDP project acquisitions in the first half of 2001 by acquisitions from other United Nations partners and it had taken measures to reach a balanced budget for 2001 (e.g., deferment of investments, a freeze on new recruitments and on reclassifications and redeployment of staff to areas of increased demand), an effort commended by ACABQ. The Executive Director also indicated his support for the initiatives of the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) aimed at improving staff security.

93. With respect to the UNOPS budget estimates for the biennium 2002-2003, which reflected a further decrease in UNDP resources, the 2002 budget estimates appeared to be realistic whereas the project portfolio figure for 2003 was too small to serve as a basis for a meaningful detailed budget. Thus, the 2003 budget mirrored that for 2002, with revised budget estimates to be submitted to the Executive Board in September 2002. Replenishment of the operational reserve would begin with $1.5 million by the end of 2001, followed by the establishment of a replenishment plan in the spring of 2002, based on savings generated by the UNOPS organizational reform and targeting full replenishment by 2005. Details would be provided in the next annual report to the Board. The Executive Director also proposed a change in UNOPS Financial Regulation 8.3(a)(iv) to enable funding of the provision of after-service medical and dental benefits to retired staff from the operational reserve (a change considered to be premature by the Management Coordination Committee (MCC) whereas ACABQ recommended Board approval). He also recommended a change in the method of determining the level of the reserve from a calculation based on a single year to one based on a three-year rolling average of the combined administrative and project expenditures.

94. In addressing earlier comments of the MCC with respect to the budget proposal, the Executive Director affirmed the reliability of the project requests signed by UNOPS clients; observed that greater diversification reduced UNOPS vulnerability to unanticipated situations; affirmed the adequacy of a 20 per cent cushion for project commitments that might not materialize; and indicated his agreement with the recommendation that a time table be established for the replenishment of the operational reserve. He also assured the Executive Board that expenditures would be adjusted downward if the projected project budget level of $790 million were not reached. The adoption of an incentive-based approach to budgets for individual units would also provide a degree of flexibility that had previously not existed.

95. He indicated ACABQ support for the proposal to establish 45 additional posts, to be offset by the abolition of 32 posts, and concurred with the Advisory Committee's recommendation that the Administrator of UNDP and the Executive Director of UNOPS review the question of the future status of UNDP personnel working in UNOPS, suggesting that that be done within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding of April 1997. UNOPS would inform ACABQ and the Executive Board of the feasibility of an ACABQ review of UNOPS budgets only every second year.

96. One delegation thanked the Executive Director for the informative documentation while another commented favourably on the clarity of his presentation. The balanced budget, client diversification and professionalism of UNOPS were seen as proof of the quality of the services it provided and its ability to serve as an executing agency for the entire United Nations system. Two delegations indicated their full support of the budget; two representatives also expressed pleasure at the positive response of ACABQ with regard to the budget. One delegation was concerned that the OIOS report had still not been presented to the Executive Board; two were hopeful that the matter would be resolved at the first regular session 2002. Further information was requested on the status and time frame of the process that would change the profile of UNOPS.

97. After thanking the delegations for their comments, the Executive Director provided a brief retrospective and an update on the reform process, which involved streamlining work flows, creating integrated teams, lowering costs and increasing productivity. The new structure, based on client accounts, would take advantage of the global nature of UNOPS and maintain support functions where they could be performed best and with the greatest cost-effectiveness. It was anticipated that a blueprint of the new organizational set-up would be available by the beginning of 2002, with implementation proceeding gradually during 2002. Cost savings from the restructuring would start to accumulate as of 2003.

98. The Executive Board adopted the following decision:

2001/14
UNOPS revised budget estimates for the biennium 2000-2001, budget estimates for the biennium 2002-2003, and report on the level of the operational reserve

The Executive Board

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Director on revised budget estimates for the biennium 2000-2001, budget estimates for the biennium 2002-2003 and review of the level of the operational reserve (DP/2001/28 and Add.1) and of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon (DP/2001/29);

2. *Approves* the revised budget estimates for the 2000-2001 biennium in the amount of $110.6 million;

3. *Approves* the budget estimates for the 2002-2003 biennium in the amount of $113.0 million;

4. *Approves* the staffing level as proposed for the biennium 2000-2001;

5. *Approves* the modification to UNOPS Financial Regulation 8.3 (a) (iv), as contained in paragraph 40 of document DP/2001/28; and

6. *Approves* the proposal to change the basis for the calculation of the level of the UNOPS operational reserve to 4 per cent of the rolling average of the combined administrative and project expenditures for the three previous years.

13 September 2001

UNFPA segment

VII. Country programmes and related matters

99. In opening the discussion on UNFPA country programmes and related matters, the President gave the floor to the delegation of Lebanon, which had asked to make a statement. The representative stated that as a result of Executive Board decision 2000/19, the classification of Lebanon under the Fund's resource allocation system had changed from that of a "B" to a "C" country, which could result in a potential decrease in allocations to his country. This was of concern because it might have harmful effects on the country's development. He said that although Lebanon was a medium-level country in terms of development indicators, such a determination did not take into account current concepts of development, which recognized factors beyond meeting the very basic needs of people and which took into account how resources were distributed. He said that in the case of his country, development had taken place chiefly in the areas of banking and real estate, which had had less effect on the country's social conditions than expected, leaving much of the population still impoverished. That situation had been aggravated by an economic recession since 1996.

100. The representative also pointed out that the particular indicators used under the resource allocation system of UNFPA, such as the infant mortality and adult female literacy rates, had shown no improvement in Lebanon in the years 1995-2000. Further, he said that the use of national averages hid the very pressing needs of certain geographical areas or segments of the population. He also regretted the reliance on quantitative indicators that did not indicate the quality of services available. He said that his Government had two goals: to bridge the gap between national averages and the least developed regions and to improve the quality of services. The representative was concerned that any decline in resources would have adverse effects on the ability of the Government to meet those goals and might even result in the loss of gains already made. He suggested that when the Fund made its allocations for Lebanon that other criteria be taken into consideration, including the country's humanitarian needs, especially in the south of the country. He expressed the desire that as a result of the important considerations that he had outlined, UNFPA would be able to achieve a level of funding that would make a meaningful difference in his country's development.

101. Following the statement of the representative of Lebanon, the President reported that no requests had been received by the secretariat for a separate discussion on any of the proposed UNFPA country programmes. Therefore, in line with the provisions of decision 97/12, the Executive Board approved the proposed country programmes for Bhutan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic and Thailand as well as additional resources for the programme for the English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean countries. Following the approval of the country programmes, several delegations took the floor to make comments or pose questions about the programmes that had been approved.

102. Concerning Eritrea, one delegation asked whether it was wise to introduce female condoms in all six of the country's administrative regions; perhaps a pilot programme starting in one region would make more sense. The delegation also

wondered whether UNFPA planned to assess access to health-care clinics in the country, not just access to emergency obstetric care. As for Mozambique, the delegation wondered whether the UNFPA programme was not too ambitious and too extensive to make a real impact; it recommended that the Fund refocus its activities on areas where UNFPA had a comparative advantage, namely policy and advocacy. The delegation also stated that it viewed the scope of the Sudan programme to be too broad. It recommended that UNFPA focus on activities supporting midwives; the provision of contraceptives, including logistical support; and facilitation of collaboration with other donor to ensure equitable salaries for health practitioners. In the case of Senegal, the delegation wanted to know how the support being provided in the UNFPA programme to "Centres Ados" would complement the "Espaces Jeunes" initiative of the Government. The delegation said that a pilot study was being undertaken in two regions to test how contraceptives could be made part of the Bamako Initiative. If the study indicated that supplying contraceptives as essential drugs could be expanded nationally, the delegation urged UNFPA to advocate for appropriate government action.

103. One delegation stated that the request for $2 million of additional resources for the programme for the English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean raised serious concerns about the management of the programme. Since the preparation and submission of timely expenditure reports should be a standard component of any programme, normally one would not expect an ex post facto need for additional resources. It asked what corrective measures were being taken and what initiatives were planned to design tighter financial monitoring and audit controls. The delegation hoped that these concerns would be fully addressed by the time the next Caribbean subregional programme was presented to the Executive Board. Another delegation concurred with these comments. Another delegation said that the additional resources for the Caribbean programme were well merited because the subregion was experiencing high rates of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV infection, which was now among the highest in the world. Addressing such concerns required regional-level interventions as well as those at the national level. The delegation was convinced that UNFPA was working cooperatively with all relevant partners to address these growing challenges.

104. One delegation stated that it supported all of the country programmes and felt that UNFPA was making a real difference in all of the countries where it was working. It did find, however, that the country programme documents were often descriptive and many lacked clearly defined outcomes. The delegation stated that it was important for UNFPA to learn from the results of its programme activities and, in order to do so, analysis of outcomes was crucial. The delegation said that it had stated the same concerns in earlier discussions about the multi-year funding framework (MYFF) if the goals of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and ICPD+5 were to be achieved.

105. The representative of Mongolia thanked the Executive Board for its support of the new five-year UNFPA programme for his country. He said that it was auspicious coming as it did on the occasion of the country's 40th anniversary as a member of the United Nations. He reported that UNFPA had been actively engaged in Mongolia for a number of years and his Government was extremely satisfied with the cooperation provided by the Fund. The programme adopted by the Board would help Mongolia to meet the goals of the ICPD and ICPD+5 review. The Fund was working in close cooperation with the Government and with civil society in building

national capacity in the areas of reproductive health and population and development strategies. The result would be improved health for all Mongolians, especially women and children. He ended by thanking all the bilateral and multilateral donors that were helping in the development of his country.

106. The Deputy Executive Director (Programme) thanked the Members of the Board for their approval of the country programmes and for the excellent suggestions and words of support that had been expressed during the discussion. He acknowledged the dedicated work that the UNFPA country offices were performing. In the case of the over-expenditures in the Caribbean subregion, he said that the Fund was working to improve its financial and programme management systems: that was one of the focuses of the transition process that was under way. In addition, he reported that the Fund was undertaking a revision of its programme guidelines in order to help country offices manage programmes more effectively. The new guidelines would be grounded in a results-based management approach that took into account the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and that ensured linkages with poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs) and sector-wide approaches (SWAps). These guidelines would be reflected in future country programmes presented to the Board.

107. The Cluster Manager for the Arab States reported that the next country programme for Lebanon was being developed and would encompass the period 2002-2006. She said that all of the issues raised by the representative of Lebanon would be taken into account in programme development. She agreed that national-level data hid the extent of need in many parts of the country, and she said that the Fund was working in the context of the Pan Arab Family Health Survey (PAPFAM) to develop data at subnational levels, concentrating on underserved areas. She reported that UNFPA was providing humanitarian assistance in the liberated areas of south Lebanon. She thanked the representative of Lebanon for his statement, which would help to guide the work of the Fund in his country.

108. As for Sudan, the Cluster Manager said that the comment about the need to train midwives was appropriate and that the Fund was concentrating on human resource development, especially of midwives, in the areas targeted by the country programme. She said that UNFPA had a comparative advantage in terms of contraceptive logistics management and that the programme would assist national counterparts to establish and maintain a sustainable logistics management system including building capacity for forecasting, procuring and distributing reproductive health commodities. The Fund would continue to procure contraceptives but would work to help set up a sustainable system. In addition to these areas, however, the Manager said that the Fund thought it very appropriate to focus also on such emerging issues as obtaining political support for the prevention of STIs and HIV/AIDS and for meeting the reproductive health needs of young people.

109. The Director of the Asia and Pacific Division thanked the delegations for their positive comments about the country programmes and said that the Fund would continue to work to make them more analytical, based on lessons learned and the analysis of national situations. In regard to the Mongolia country programme, he thanked the representative of Mongolia for his comments and said that the country's Government continued to work pro-actively with UNFPA in programme

implementation. The Fund was very proud of its cooperation with the country, which was observing its 40th anniversary as a member of the United Nations.

110. The Director of the Africa Division said that the decision to expand the distribution of female condoms to all six administrative regions of Eritrea was based on the results of a 1997 pilot project. The follow-up study of that project had recommended that the provision of the female condom be expanded to all six regions. She reported that UNFPA was currently focusing on Asmara, Massawa and Assab regions with support from the Government of the United Kingdom in the amount of $60,000. She also reported that the reproductive health subprogramme was supporting a mapping exercise on emergency care that would include data on primary health-care centres. The collection and analysis of such data would be carried out in conjunction with the population and development strategies subprogramme.

111. In responding to the question as to whether UNFPA interventions in Mozambique were too extensive, the Director said that in terms of thematic coverage the programme would focus on two main areas. The first would be on adolescent reproductive health because of the high level of HIV infection in the 15-34 age group, especially the high rate among girls 15-19, which was higher than that of boys of the same age. The other focus would be on maternal mortality, given the high levels in the country. The programme was trying to develop an integrated approach to reproductive health services in order to make them more youth friendly and to improve the quality of obstetric services. The Fund's programme would also work in the area of national-level advocacy and policy development. It would work to build technical and institutional capacity both nationally and provincially, including the ability to collect and analyse relevant data. Gender mainstreaming would be part of all programme interventions. In addition to national and provincial-level interventions, there would also be activities in selected districts in the targeted provinces, which could eventually be scaled up by the Government.

112. As for Senegal, the Director said that the "Centres Ados" being supported by UNFPA would complement and support the "Espaces Jeunes" and that the two initiatives shared the same multi-purpose spaces. She said that the issue of making contraceptives part of the Bamako Initiative was a very important one. As stated during the discussion, the idea would be to include contraceptives as part of the essential drugs initiative. UNFPA would work with other partners in supporting the Government in establishing such a mechanism.

113. The Director of the Latin America and Caribbean Division acknowledged the concerns that delegations had expressed about the request for additional resources for the programme for the English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean countries. She said that it was very exceptional for UNFPA, and for her region, to make such a request to the Executive Board. The causes for the over-expenditures in the programme encompassed problems with both managerial and financial oversight, as had been stated by the Deputy Executive Director (Programme). The concerns expressed by delegations were fully justified and were shared by the Fund's management, including the Latin America and Caribbean Division. She informed the Board that the over-expenditures had been fully used for Board-approved programme activities, especially for important and legitimate needs in the area of adolescent reproductive health. A substantive evaluation had underlined that the

programme had made several notable achievements in the areas of advocacy and adolescent reproductive health.

114. The Director reported that corrective measures were being taken to see that such an over-expenditure did not arise again. These included Fund-wide measures to improve financial systems in order to allow for more accurate recording and timely monitoring of allocations and expenditures. Specific measures were being taken to improve the qualifications of the office and administrative staff of the subregional office. A new Representative would be taking over management of the programme, and a high level of managerial competence would be ensured in the person chosen. She also reported that UNFPA had recently strengthened its audit capacity. She strongly concurred with the delegation that had said that the rapid increase of HIV infection in the region required UNFPA to have a strong programme in the Caribbean subregion.

Programme of assistance to Myanmar

115. The Director of the Asia and Pacific Division introduced the proposed UNFPA programme of assistance to Myanmar (DP/FPA/MMR). He informed the Board that the proposed programme was designed to provide humanitarian assistance over four years to address three crucial challenges: the high rate of maternal mortality, the rapid expansion of HIV (2 per cent of pregnant women having been found to be infected), and the need for population and reproductive health data to support programme efforts.

116. The Director said that the proposed programme would target the most vulnerable groups of the population, working primarily in 72 townships. The programme would work in cooperation with the programmes of other United Nations agencies, including with UNICEF and UNAIDS in the area of HIV prevention, and with local and international NGOs. He reported that there were more and more NGOs working in the country, in large part because of the need to address the growing challenge of HIV/AIDS. He also stated that if the Board approved the proposed programme, UNFPA intended to augment its international staff in Myanmar, including through the appointment of a Chief of Operations resident in Yangon. The Director concluded by reiterating that the proposed programme was not a regular country programme but was designed to provide much-needed humanitarian assistance in certain programme areas; he hoped that it would be possible to develop a regular country programme at a later date.

117. One delegation expressed concern about the statement in document DP/FPA/MMR that the proposed UNFPA programme of assistance would work through the lower echelons of the public health infrastructure. The delegation said that might imply that the programme would provide unwarranted political legitimacy to the Government. It stressed that UNFPA activities should limit the level of interaction with governmental authorities at all levels. It also requested that UNFPA inform the opposition party in the country about the programme.

118. Another delegation stated that it had no substantive disagreements with the proposed programme but asked for a clarification as to what previous General Assembly or Executive Board legislation applied to the development of the UNFPA programme.

119. Another delegation said that it had taken note of the fact that UNFPA had been supporting small-scale reproductive health activities in Myanmar since 1973 but that the proposed programme represented a significant expansion of UNFPA support. In its view, such support was justified by the alarming statistics on maternal mortality and HIV/AIDS that were cited in the report before the Board. In light of the overwhelming need, the delegation said that it supported the proposed programme but stated that UNFPA should take great care in implementation and monitoring to ensure that reproductive health information and services were delivered directly to those in need without any benefits accruing to the Government or military. It also urged UNFPA to work in collaboration with international and local NGOs and with UNAIDS in raising awareness of HIV/AIDS and in promoting behavioural change and developing prevention initiatives. The delegation agreed that, as spelled out in the programme document, UNFPA needed to work to address the unmet need for contraceptives and to support the collection, analysis and dissemination of reproductive health and HIV/AIDS data.

120. In his reply, the Director of the Asia and Pacific Division reiterated that the proposed programme would be implemented through local and international NGOs and in partnership with other United Nations agencies. In replying to the question concerning relevant legislation, he said that the Executive Board had never adopted any decision concerning UNFPA activities in Myanmar. The delegation that had posed the question then stated that while it had no substantive objections to the proposed programme, it felt that UNFPA needed to seek the direction of the Board in advance when clear guidance had not been previously expressed and that the Fund should not presume to know the views of the Board without a formal expression of them.

121. One delegation requested that the Fund report annually to the Executive Board at its annual session on the implementation of the UNFPA programme; that stipulation was agreed to by the Board in approving the programme of assistance to Myanmar.

122. Following the adoption of the programme of assistance, the representative of Myanmar thanked the members of the Executive Board and UNFPA for their support and stated that the focus of the programme on reproductive health had been tailored to meet the needs of the people of Myanmar.

VIII. Financial, budgetary and administrative matters

123. The Executive Director opened her statement to the Executive Board by saying that the Board was convening with heavy hearts full of sadness for the tragic events of 11 September 2001. She said that she prayed for tolerance among all peoples and countries, and she conveyed the condolences of the staff of UNFPA to the people and Government of the United States of America for the terrorist attacks they had suffered.

124. The Executive Director then introduced the UNFPA annual financial review for 2000 (document DP/FPA/2001/11). The review showed that the Fund was in a better financial position at the end of 2000 than it had been at the end of 1999, when the Fund had had to draw down its operational reserve by $26 million. The Executive Director reported that it had been possible to replenish the reserve during 2000. Regular income in 2000 had increased by $9.5 million over the previous year, and a conscious effort had been made to reduce expenditures. As a result, the Fund showed a net surplus of almost $50 million in 2000; those funds had been used to replenish the operational reserve, to provide additional funds for country programmes in 2001 and for certain other initiatives, such as improving connectivity with country offices. She also noted that contributions for other resources, including trust funds, had increased substantially, and she singled out the significant contributions of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom in support of reproductive health commodity security.

125. The Executive Director updated the Board on the transition exercise that was under way. One of the major parts of the transition was a reclassification of the posts at UNFPA headquarters, which had started in 1998, in order to bring their level in line with those of posts performing similar functions in other United Nations organizations. She reported that the overall goals of the transition exercise were to strengthen the Fund's institutional capacity, to build a highly connected organization, to establish a clear organizational identity and to create a shared culture throughout the Fund that was characterized by a striving for excellence.

126. One of the main activities of the transition exercise was a field needs assessment survey, which had been carried out in June and July 2001. As part of the exercise, four teams had visited 14 countries. The main theme that had emerged from the survey was the need for a truly interactive process at all levels of the organization, particularly between the field and headquarters. The results of the assessment dealt primarily with the Fund's organizational culture, its processes and procedures, intra-organizational relationships and its mindset. She enumerated several findings of the survey in each of these areas. The findings of the assessment were being circulated to all staff, asking for their reactions and comments. The findings and recommendations would be considered at a senior management retreat in mid-October, at which time decisions would be taken on which changes could be implemented immediately. Remaining recommendations would be sent to six transition working groups for their consideration on the best means of implementation.

127. The Executive Director then presented the proposed biennial support budget for 2002-2003, saying that the proposed budget represented an increase of $19.1 million over the appropriations for 2000-2001. She said that the increase needed to be analysed in its proper context. First of all, she said that UNFPA was addressing

numerous programmatic challenges, including ensuring that population was fully incorporated into poverty strategies and sector-wide approaches. Above all, the Fund had an important role to play in the HIV/AIDS crisis, especially in terms of reproductive health commodity security and advocacy. The Executive Director also enumerated several operational and administrative challenges that UNFPA was facing.

128. Of the $19.1 million in additional appropriations that was being requested, the Executive Director reported that 72 per cent would be for "cost" increases, i.e., increases in fixed costs such as rents, annual salary increases, and reimbursements to other parts of the United Nations system for services rendered, including for staff security, which was an increasingly important issue. The remaining 28 per cent of increases would be in "volume" – such new initiatives as ensuring connectivity of field offices, establishing a new resource management system, establishing certain new posts at headquarters, funding staff separation packages, enhancing staff training and absorbing the costs associated with the reclassification of posts she had just described.

129. The Executive Director reported that the process of change that the Fund was undergoing was not yet completed and could not be fully reflected in the budget proposals before the Board. She said that the results of the field needs assessment survey could affect the realignment of headquarters staff. Therefore, she proposed to present a revised budget to the Board at the second regular session 2002 that would provide a comprehensive and integrated view of the Fund's budgetary requirements based on the results of the field needs assessment, among others.

130. Discussing the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) (document DP/FPA/2001/12), the Executive Director said that the committee had expressed several concerns. In response to questions raised about future resource projections, she said that based on the most recent estimates of contributions from the top 20 donors, she felt that the financial forecasts made in the budget document could be met. She clarified that the separation packages forecast in the budget were in addition to the regular process of retirements and said that such separations were a necessary management tool needed to reinvigorate the organization. She explained the necessity for each of the eight additional core Professional posts being requested at headquarters: there would be no net increase of posts at headquarters because two Professional posts were being transferred to the field and six General Service posts were being eliminated. She said that the proposed reclassification of posts was the culmination of a lengthy process whereby job descriptions were being realigned with actual work performed. Finally, she informed the Board that maintaining full audit capacity was one of the Fund's primary concerns.

131. The Executive Director concluded her report to the Board by saying that she recognized that the biennial budget estimates were higher as a percentage of total regular resources than in previous UNFPA budgets. This was a trend that would be watched closely, but the proposed budget reflected the Fund's needs if it was to meet its strategic goals. She said that the higher percentage was partly because previous resource estimates had been overly optimistic; she felt that the resource estimates being presented in the current budget proposal were realistic. In addition, the ratio of support budget to total regular resources was comparable to that of sister United Nations agencies and, in fact, was even favourable. She asked that the Board

approve the proposed biennial support budget knowing that the Fund would present a revised budget proposal based on a complete and comprehensive review, including the field needs assessment survey, at the second regular session 2002.

132. In responding to the Executive Director's presentation of the annual financial review for 2000 and the proposal for the biennial support budget for 2002-2003, one delegation, speaking for 16 others, said that it fully agreed that UNFPA had a crucial role to play in meeting the world's needs for reproductive health information and services and in meeting the goals of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD). In that regard, those delegations fully supported the Fund. The delegation said that the decline in regular resources in the 1990s was a worrying trend as was the shifting balance between regular and other resources. The delegation asked how those trends affected the Fund in achieving the goals that it had laid out in its multi-year funding framework. It also asked the Executive Director to share her views on the Global AIDS and Health Fund and on grant financing from the international financial institutions to that fund. The delegation also asked if UNFPA had established norms in relation to the ratio between direct and indirect costs in order to avoid over-expenditure on indirect costs.

133. The delegation said that it was sympathetic to the proposals being made in the biennial support budget for 2002-2003 regarding staffing. It said, however, that the Executive Director had stated that a clarification of the roles and functions of headquarters units was an important issue identified in the field needs assessment survey. The delegation felt that close attention needed to be paid to the outcomes of that survey in order to address the needs of both the field and headquarters in a holistic way. The delegation requested the Executive Director to report on the results of the survey and any consequences for the biennial support budget to the Executive Board at its second regular session 2002 after due consideration by the ACABQ. This request was endorsed by another delegation as well.

134. Another delegation concurred that UNFPA was carrying out a vital role and noted that the decline in regular resources had been reversed in the previous year and hoped that that signaled a continuing trend. This view was echoed by another delegation, saying that it felt that the new results-based management philosophy being instilled in the Fund would increase the confidence of the donor community and that such confidence could lead to a continued growth in regular resources. The delegation commended UNFPA for having reached its goal of 100 donor countries in 2000.

135. One delegation raised an issue that had been highlighted in the ACABQ report – the fact that non-core resources were only recovering 2.1 per cent for their administrative and operational support costs while they were supposed to be reimbursed at the rate of 7.5 per cent. That meant that regular resources were being used to pay the administrative costs of programmes paid for through other resources. Such a situation was not acceptable. Another delegation requested that in the future the biennial support budget document should have a fuller explanation of "other resources" included in the Fund's resource plan.

136. In replying to the comments and questions, the Executive Director said that she was grateful for the expressions of support for UNFPA and the value of its work in attaining the goals of the ICPD. She said that the overall decline in regular resources between 1995 and 1999 had certainly had an impact, most especially in the Fund's ability to address the growing challenges of the AIDS pandemic. She

said that any further decline would threaten the ICPD agenda and its implementation.

137. In speaking of the Global AIDS and Health Fund, the Executive Director said that as a member of the United Nations Development Group, the Fund had an important role to play in ensuring that emphasis continued to be placed on the prevention of HIV as well as on treatment. She said that AIDS had to be seen as a development issue that affected every part of society. The priority had to be in supporting country-level actions that responded to each country's needs and that in fact one of the valuable roles that UNFPA could play was in helping to develop national plans of action in this area. One specific action that needed to be taken was to strengthen the United Nations' theme groups on HIV/AIDS in several countries. She also said that HIV was often being addressed as a sexually transmitted infection while a more effective approach might be to see it within an overall reproductive health framework that included actions on various levels to encourage positive behavioural changes. In such an effort, UNFPA would be uniquely well placed to provide support in that the Fund had a great deal of experience in dealing with sensitive issues, such as those surrounding the AIDS pandemic. She concluded by noting that the Global AIDS and Health Fund needed to be based on the supply of additional resources by the donor community, not by taking them away from other development efforts.

138. The Deputy Executive Director (Management) addressed the issue of recovering administrative costs from other resources. She noted that there were three types of such costs: (a) administrative and operational support (AOS): (b) managerial services support (MSS); and (c) recovery of costs for reimbursable procurement. She said that Executive Board decision 98/22 had set a level of 7.5 per cent for reimbursement of AOS costs and 5 per cent for MSS costs. However, she said that the Fund faced a dilemma: often when donors made contributions for specific purposes they did so on the stipulation that a much smaller percentage be used for administrative overhead than what was mandated. The Fund then had to decide if it was in a position to refuse contributions that would fund worthwhile activities. She pointed out to the Board that the proposed biennial support budget had estimated a net return to the Fund of $8.7 million from such recovery of costs, which was lower than the amount if full recovery according to the Executive Board decision was achieved. She said that this was a serious issue that needed to be addressed by the Fund working in consultation with the Executive Board and donor Governments.

139. The Executive Director concluded by saying that she had recently sent a letter asking for additional end-of-year donations to help in the important area of reproductive health commodity security; this was in addition to any other end-of-year contributions that donors might be able to make. She reported that for 2001 the Fund had set the goal of receiving contributions from 110 donor countries. She said that even though in some cases such donations would necessarily be small, they would be a concrete indication of the commitment of Governments to achieving the goals of the ICPD.

140. The Executive Board took note of the annual financial review for 2000 (DP/FPA/2001/11) and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the estimates for the biennial support budget for 2002-2003 (DP/FPA/2001/12) and adopted the following decision:

2001/16
UNFPA: Estimates for the biennial support budget for 2002-2003

The Executive Board

Having considered the 2002-2003 biennial support budget estimates of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), as contained in document DP/FPA/2001/10;

1. *Approves* gross appropriations in the amount of $168.3 million for the purposes indicated below and resolves that the income estimates of $21.8 million shall be used to offset the gross appropriations, resulting in estimated net appropriations of $146.5 million;

2002-2003 biennial support budget

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Programme support	
Country offices	82 064.0
Headquarters	37 585.2
Subtotal	**119 649.2**
Management and administration of the organization	48 611.0
Total gross appropriations	168 260.2
Less: Estimated income to the budget	(21 800.0)
Estimated net appropriations	**146 460.2**

2. *Authorizes* the Executive Director to redeploy resources between appropriation lines up to a maximum of five per cent of the appropriation to which the resources are redeployed;

3. *Urges* the Executive Director to implement the foreseen reclassification of posts with the highest possible prudence and transparency, especially as to possible contradictions with requirements deriving from the field needs assessment survey;

4. *Requests* the Executive Director to submit a comprehensive human resource development strategy for adoption at the second regular session 2002;

5. *Also requests* the Executive Director to submit proposed revisions to the biennial support budget for 2002-2003 that arise from further review of organizational requirements, including the field needs assessment survey, at the second regular session 2002.

14 September 2001

IX. Other matters

141. No issues were raised under agenda item 9.

142. The Executive Board concluded its work by adopting the following decision:

2001/17
Overview of decisions adopted by the Executive Board at its second regular session 2001

The Executive Board

Recalls that during the second regular session 2001, it:

Item 1
Organizational matters

Approved the agenda and work plan for its second regular session 2001 (DP/2001/L.3 and Corr.1) as orally amended;

Approved the list of items to be taken up by the Executive Board in the year 2002 (DP/2001/CRP.16) as orally amended;

Agreed to its tentative work plan for the first regular session 2002;

Agreed to the following schedule of sessions of the Executive Board in 2002:

First regular session 2002:	28 January-8 February 2002
Annual session 2002:	17-28 June 2002 (Geneva)
Second regular session 2002:	23-27 September 2002

Took note of the proposals on rationalization of documentation and streamlining of working methods of the Executive Board (DP/2001/CRP.17-DP/FPA/2001/CRP.2) with comments made thereon;

UNDP segment

Item 2
Financial, budgetary and administrative matters

Adopted decision 2001/13 of 14 September 2001 on UNDP budget estimates for the biennium 2002-2003;

Took note of the report on the annual review of the financial situation 2000 for UNDP (DP/2001/22 and Add.1);

Took note of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on budget estimates for the biennium 2002-2003 (DP/2001/24);

Took note of the information on United Nations system technical cooperation expenditure, 2000 (DP/2001/30 and Corr.1 and DP/2001/30/Add.1);

Took note of the amendment to the UNDP financial rules (DP/2001/CRP.18);

Item 3
Multi-year funding framework

Took note of the report on the update on the multi-year funding framework and revised integrated resources framework (DP/2001/25);

Item 4
Evaluation

Decided to postpone consideration of agenda item 4 to the first regular session 2002;

Stressed its responsibility for providing strategic direction to UNDP and UNOPS on follow-up to the evaluation of their relationship; and, recalling its decisions 2000/16 and 2000/22 on document DP/2000/35, expressed the wish to receive the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the matter together with the related comments of the Secretary-General as well as those of UNDP and UNOPS no later than mid-November 2001;

Item 5
Country cooperation frameworks and related matters

Adopted decision 2001/15 of 14 September 2001 on assistance to Myanmar;

Approved the second regional cooperation framework for Asia and the Pacific;	DP/RCF/RAP/2
Took note of the following country review reports:	
Country review report for Ghana	DP/CRR/GHA/1
Country review report for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	DP/CRR/DRK/1
Country review report for Egypt	DP/CRR/EGY/1
Country review report for the Republic of Moldova	DP/CRR/MOL/1
Country review report for Brazil	DP/CRR/BRA/1
Country review report for Guyana	DP/CRR/GUY/1
Approved the following country cooperation frameworks:	
Second country cooperation framework for Burkina Faso	DP/CCF/BKF/2
Second country cooperation framework for Burundi	DP/CCF/BDI/2

Second country cooperation framework for Chad	DP/CCF/CHD/2 and Corr.1 (F only)
Second country cooperation framework for Gambia	DP/CCF/GAM/2
Second country cooperation framework for Lesotho	DP/CCF/LES/2
Second country cooperation framework for Malawi	DP/CCF/MLW/2
Second country cooperation framework for Mozambique	DP/CCF/MOZ/2
Second country cooperation framework for Senegal	DP/CCF/SEN/2
Second country cooperation framework for Swaziland	DP/CCF/SWA/2
Second country cooperation framework for Togo	DP/CCF/TOG/2
Second country cooperation framework for the United Republic of Tanzania	DP/CCF/URT/2
Second country cooperation framework for Zambia	DP/CCF/ZAM/2
Second country cooperation framework for Bhutan	DP/CCF/BHU/2
Second country cooperation framework for China	DP/CCF/CPR/2
Second country cooperation framework for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	DP/CCF/DRK/2
Second country cooperation framework for Indonesia	DP/CCF/INS/2
Second country cooperation framework for Mongolia	DP/CCF/MON/2
Second country cooperation framework for Nepal	DP/CCF/NEP/2
Second country cooperation framework for Sri Lanka	DP/CCF/SRL/2
Second country cooperation framework for the Republic of Moldova	DP/CC/MOL/2
Second country cooperation framework for Brazil	DP/CCF/BRA/2
Second country cooperation framework for Chile	DP/CCF/CHI/2
Second country cooperation framework for Guatemala	DP/CCF/GUA/2
Second country cooperation framework for Peru	DP/CCF/PER/2
Second country cooperation framework for Uruguay	DP/CCF/URU/2
Approved the first subregional cooperation framework for the Caribbean	DP/SCF/CAR/1

Approved the second extension of the first country cooperation framework for Argentina:	DP/CCF/ARG/1/EXT.II
Took note of the following extensions of country cooperation frameworks:	
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for Benin	DP/CCF/BEN/1/EXT.I
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for Comoros	DP/CCF/COI/1/EXT.I
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for Côte d'Ivoire	DP/CCF/IVC/1/EXT.I
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for Ghana	DP/CCF/GHA/1/EXT.I
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for Mauritania	DP/CCF/MAU/1/EXT.I
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for Fiji	DP/CCF/FIJ/1/EXT.I
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for the Federated States of Micronesia	DP/CCF/FSM/1/EXT.I
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for India	DP/CCF/IND/1/EXT.I
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for Kiribati	DP/CCF/KIR/1/EXT.I
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for the Marshall Islands	DP/CCF/MAS/1/EXT.I
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for Niue	DP/CCF/NIU/1/EXT.I
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for Palau	DP/CCF/PLU/1/EXT.I
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for Papua New Guinea	DP/CCF/PNG/1/EXT.I
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for Samoa	DP/CCF/SAM/1/EXT.I
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for the Solomon Islands	DP/CCF/SOI/1/EXT.I
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for Tonga	DP/CCF/TON/1/EXT.I
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for Tuvalu	DP/CCF/TUV/1/EXT.I
First extension of the first country cooperation framework for Vanuatu	DP/CCF/VAN/1/EXT.I

Took note of the report on Nauru: earmarkings from the target for resource assignment from the core (DP/2001/31);

Item 6
UNOPS: Financial, budgetary and administrative matters

Adopted decision 2001/14 of 13 September 2001 on UNOPS revised budget estimates for the biennium 2000-2001 and budget estimates for the biennium 2002-2003;

Took note of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the UNOPS revised budget estimates for the biennium 2001-2002 and budget estimates for the biennium 2002-2003 (DP/2001/29);

UNFPA segment

Item 7
Country programmes and related matters

Approved the following programmes of assistance:

Assistance to the Government of Bhutan	DP/FPA/BTN/4
Assistance to the Government of Eritrea	DP/FPA/ERI/2
Assistance to the Government of Ethiopia	DP/FPA/ETH/5
Assistance to the Government of the Gambia	DP/FPA/GMB/5
Assistance to the Government of Mongolia	DP/FPA/MNG/3
Assistance to the Government of Morocco	DP/FPA/MAR/6
Assistance to the Government of Mozambique	DP/FPA/MOZ/6
Assistance to the Government of Niger	DP/FPA/NER/5
Assistance to the Government of Senegal	DP/FPA/SEN/5
Assistance to the Government of Sri Lanka	DP/FPA/LKA/6
Assistance to the Government of Sudan	DP/FPA/SDN/4
Assistance to the Government of Syrian Arab Republic	DP/FPA/SYR/6
Assistance to the Government of Thailand	DP/FPA/THA/8

Approved the request for additional resources for the UNFPA programme for the English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean countries (DP/FPA/CP/179/EXT/1);

Approved the UNFPA programme of assistance to Myanmar (DP/FPA/MMR) and requested the Executive Director to report annually on its implementation to the Executive Board at its annual session;

Item 8
Financial, budgetary and administrative matters

Adopted decision 2001/16 of 14 September 2001 on UNFPA estimates for the biennial support budget for 2002-2003;

Took note of the annual financial review, 2000 (DP/FPA/2001/11);

Took note of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the UNFPA estimates for the biennial support budget for 2002-2003 (DP/FPA/2001/12);

Item 9
Other matters